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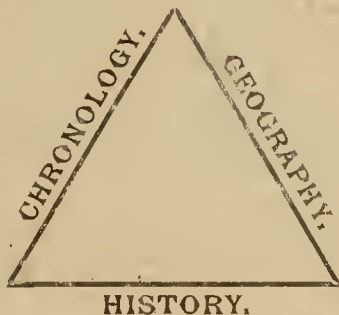
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Historical and Chronological

ATLAS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.



LUCIEN H. SMITH.

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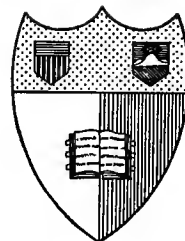
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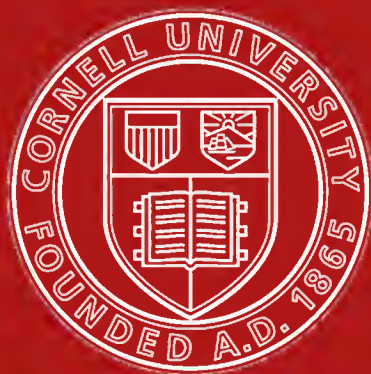
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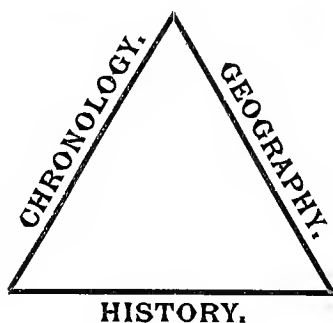
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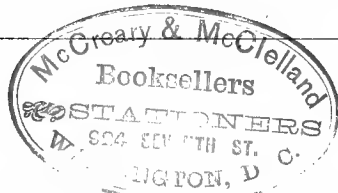
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INTRODUCTION.

"If history without chronology is dark and confused, chronology without history is dry and insipid."—*A. Holmes.*

The object of the author of this work has been to simplify the study of history. The chronological tables, printed in types of different sizes, and the geographical location of events, with the repetition of the dates, are intended to aid the memory. In short, the memoriter plan is adopted throughout.

Where there is a difference as to a matter of fact among authors, the opinion which seems to be the better supported by the weight of authority is given.

The table showing "Existent and Obsolete Divisions" and its relation to the maps will be better understood by observance of the following explanations: 1. Names of divisions and the parallel lines covering them extend in the same direction, except where otherwise plainly distinguishable. 2. Where there is a difference in the spacing, divisions covered by the narrow spaces are annexed to those covered by the wider.

It has been the aim in the preparation of this Atlas to produce a hand-book that might be used in all sections of the nation alike, without endorsement of or prejudice to any creed or party.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1881.

DEAR SIR: I have given as much attention as was consistent with other demands upon my time, to your Historical and Chronological Atlas of the United States.

Your method appears to me highly ingenious. You have concentrated a surprising amount of information upon the eight maps which form the Atlas.

The whole appears well calculated to aid teachers and perhaps scholars in the review of American history after a course of text book instruction.

Very respectfully,

LUCIEN H. SMITH, Esq.,
1527 Sixth Street.

FRANCIS A. WALKER.

JUNE 30, 1881.

MR. LUCIEN H. SMITH,

DEAR SIR: I have examined your Historical and Chronological Atlas of the United States; and it is evident that you have prepared an exceedingly useful book.

The maps provided along with the tables, enable one, readily, through the medium of the eye to *locate facts of history* and fix them clearly in the memory. The work is deserving of a wide circulation.

Yours very respectfully,

H. C. SPENCER,
Principal Spencerian Business College.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, February 22, 1881.

DEAR SIR: I have examined with interest your "Historical and Chronological Atlas." It will simplify very materially the study of the history of the United States. The memoriter plan, which is adopted, is an important aid to the memory of the student. The arrangement throughout is excellent.

Very truly,

MR. LUCIEN H. SMITH,
Washington, D. C.

W. K. ROGERS.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1881.

MR. LUCIEN H. SMITH,
1527 Sixth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have examined your Chronological and Historical Atlas and am much pleased with it. It is a very useful desk-book for every business man, scholar, journalist, or statesman.

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1881.

MR. LUCIEN H. SMITH,

DEAR SIR: I commend your Historical and Chronological Atlas as a valuable aid to teachers in giving a clear, rapid, condensed course of practical instruction in the history of our own country. It should be in every household and in the possession of every student.

Some years ago I adopted your method, requiring students to draw maps illustrating historical events and dates, but having no such text book as the one you now furnish, I found it impossible to take the time to illustrate each lesson upon the blackboard and was compelled to change the method. Your work meets a general need.

Very respectfully,

SARA ANDREWS SPENCER,
Vice-Principal Spencerian Business College.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1881.

Mr. Smith's plan of a Chronological and Historical Atlas is an excellent one and he appears to have carried his ideas out with great fidelity and fullness. The work will supply a want which has been much felt by our teachers.

WM. J. RHEES.



PERIOD I. 1491 to 1606. 116 YEARS.

DISCOVERY.

Discoveries before 1492.

9th century. Northmen at Iceland.

986 Eric the Red, at Greenland.

Later. Biörn and Lief at Newfoundland.

1000 Vinland.—Supposed to be southeast coast of New England.

NOTE.—Historians differ regarding the authenticity of the above events.

PERIOD I.

- 1491 *Report of committee unfavorable to Columbus' scheme.
- 1492 *Columbus received a patent from Ferdinand and Isabella, of Spain.—April 17.
- COLUMBUS discovered America, at San Salvador, one of the Bahamas.—October 12.
- 1493 Columbus discovered Jamaica and other islands.—Second voyage.
- 1497 CABOTS discovered the continent at Labrador.—June 24.
- 1498 COLUMBUS discovered South America at the mouth of the Orinoco.—Thud voyage.—August 1.
- *VASCO DA GAMA first doubled the Cape of Good Hope.—India.
- 1499 AMERIGO VESPUCCI, after whom America was named, visited South America.
- 1500 Cortereal, of Portugal, seeking India, explored coast of Labrador.
- 1502 Columbus explored coast in Gulf of Mexico.—Fourth voyage.
- 1500 *Accession of Henry VIII to the throne of England.—April 21.
- 1511 Havana, Cuba, settled by Velasquez.
- 1512 PONCE DE LEON discovered and named Florida.—March 27.
- (Ponce de Leon in search of Fountain of Immortal Youth.)
- 1513 BALBOA discovered the Pacific Ocean.—Called it the South Sea.
- 1517 Cordova discovered Mexico.
- 1519 *Expedition of Cortez against Mexico.
- 1520 MAGELLAN, a Portuguese, in the service of Spain, explored the Straits of Magellan.—Named the Pacific Ocean.
- De Ayllon's expedition to Carolina.—Called it Chicora.
- 1521 CORTEZ conquered Montezuma in Mexico.—New Spain.
- 1522 *First circumnavigation of the globe, by Magellan's ship.
- 1524 VERRAZZANO explored the coast from Carolina to Newfoundland.—New France.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

TUDORS:—1485.—Henry VII, 24 years.

1500

1509.—Henry VIII, 38 years.

1525

- 1528 Expedition of Narvaez to Florida.—4 survivors reached Mexico.
- 1531 PIZARRO in Peru put to death the Inca.—Lima founded.
- 1534 Cartier, under Roberval, explored Gulf and River St. Lawrence.
- 1539 DE SOTO'S expedition to Florida.—10 vessels, 600 men.
- 1541 De Soto discovered the Mississippi River.—Died in 1542.
- Coronado explored the country about the Upper Rio Grande.
- 1542 Cabrillo, a Portuguese, in the service of Spain, explored coast of California.
- 1547 *Accession of Edward VI to the throne of England.—January 28.
- 1553 *Accession of Mary I to the throne of England.—July 6.
- 1558 *Accession of Elizabeth to the throne of England.—November 17.
- 1562 HUGUENOTS.—Coligny sent Ribault to South Carolina.—Port Royal entrance.
- 1564 Huguenots.—Laudonniere settled on St. John's River, Florida.
- 1565 Menendez destroyed Huguenots on St. John's River, Florida.
- ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., founded by Menendez.—Oldest European town in the United States.—August 29.
- 1568 *Spanish prisoners hung by De Gournes on the site of the Menendez massacre.
- 1576 Frobisher, seeking route to India, cruised about Newfoundland.
- 1579 Sir Francis Drake explored the Pacific coast.—New Albion. (Sir Francis Drake the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe.)
- 1582 *Calendar of Pope Gregory XIII.—October 5 made October 15.
- SANTE FE, N. M., founded by Espejo.—Second oldest European town in the United States.
- 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert attempted the settlement of Newfoundland.
- 1584 SIR WALTER RALEIGH sent Amidas and Barlow to explore the coast of Carolina.
- (Virginia named in honor of Elizabeth, the virgin queen.)
- 1585 Raleigh's second expedition.—Grenville attempted to settle Roanoke Island.
- 1587 Raleigh's third expedition.—John White attempted to settle Roanoke Island.
- (Virginia Dare, the first white child born in America.)
- 1602 GOSNOLD explored the southeast coast of New England.—Named Cape Cod.
- 1603 *Accession of James I to the throne of Great Britain.—March 24.
- Champlain explored the coast of Newfoundland.
- 1605 PORT ROYAL, N. S., (now Annapolis,) settled under DeMonts.—Acadia.
- (Port Royal, the first permanent French settlement in America.)
- 1606 JAMES I chartered the London Company.—South Virginia, 34° to 38° lat. and from ocean to ocean.—Also Plymouth Company.—North Virginia, 41° to 45° lat.—April 10.
- (Both companies had jurisdiction from 38° to 41° lat.)

Edward VI, 6 years.—1547.

1550

1558.—Mary I, 6 years.
1558.—Elizabeth, 45 years.

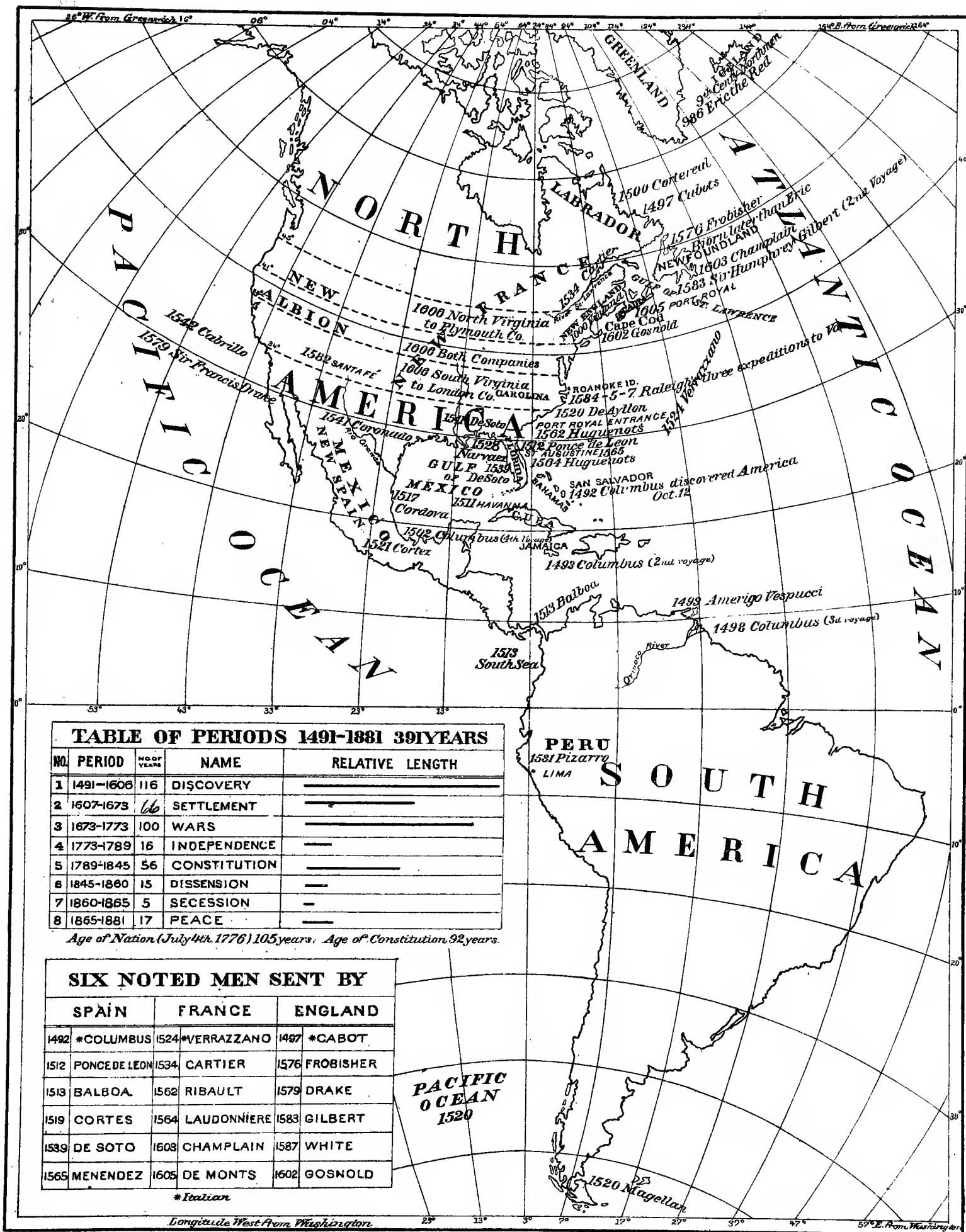
1575

1600

1603.—James I, 22 years.

STUARTS:

*Not on the map.



PERIOD II. 1607 TO 1673. 66 YEARS.

SETTLEMENT.

- 1607 JAMESTOWN, Va., settled by the London Company.—May 13.
Settlement by the Plymouth Company, at the mouth of the Kennebec, unsuccessful.
- 1608 Quebec settled by the French, under Champlain.—July 3.
- 1609 CHAMPLAIN discovered Lake Champlain.—July.
HENRY HUDSON, in the service of the Dutch, discovered the Hudson River.—September 6.
- 1610 "Starving Time" in Virginia.—Absence of Capt. John Smith.
- 1613 Pocahontas married Rolfe at Yorktown, Va.—April.
- 1614 CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH explored coast of and named New England.
NEW NETHERLANDS granted to the Amsterdam Company.—40° to 45° lat. and sea to sea.—October 11.
NEW AMSTERDAM (now New York City) settled by the Dutch.
- 1615 Fort Orange (now Albany, N. Y.) settled.
- 1616 The culture of tobacco began in Virginia.
- 1619 FIRST REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY in America met at Jamestown, Va.—July 30.
NEGRO SLAVERY introduced at Jamestown by the Dutch.—August.
- 1620 GREAT PATENT granted to Plymouth Company.—40° to 48° lat. and ocean to ocean.—November 3.
PLYMOUTH, Mass., settled by the Puritans.—December 11. (Compact signed on the Mayflower before landing.—November 11.)
- 1621 Treaty with Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags.—Fifty years' peace.—March 22.
- 1622 Gorges and Mason's grant between the Merrimac and Kennebec Rivers.
OPECHANCANOUGH'S WAR.—First Indian massacre in Virginia.—347 whites killed.—March 22.
- 1623 PORTSMOUTH and DOVER, N. H., settled by Gorges and Mason.
- 1625 *Accession of Charles I to the throne of Great Britain.—March 27.
- 1628 ENDICOTT'S GRANT from the Plymouth Company, from three miles south of the Charles River to three miles north of the Merrimac River, and from ocean to ocean.—March 19.
Salem, Mass., settled by the Massachusetts Bay Company.—Gov. John Endicott.—September 6.
- 1629 Order of Patroons founded by the Dutch in New Netherlands.
- 1630 Warwick's Grant, "westward from Narragansett River, 120 miles along the coast, west to the Pacific Ocean."
BOSTON founded by Winthrop.
- 1631 *Warwick's Grant transferred to Lords Say, Brooke and others.—March 19.
Mason named his grant New Hampshire.
Gorges named his grant Maine.
- 1632 MARYLAND granted to Lord Baltimore.
- 1633 WINDSOR, Conn., settled by William Holmes, from Plymouth, Mass.
- 1634 MARYLAND settled at St. Mary's by Calvert.—March 27.
- 1636 PROVIDENCE, R. I., founded by Roger Williams.
- 1637 PEQUOT WAR in Connecticut.—First Indian war in New England.

James I.—Continued.

1625—Charles I, 24 years.

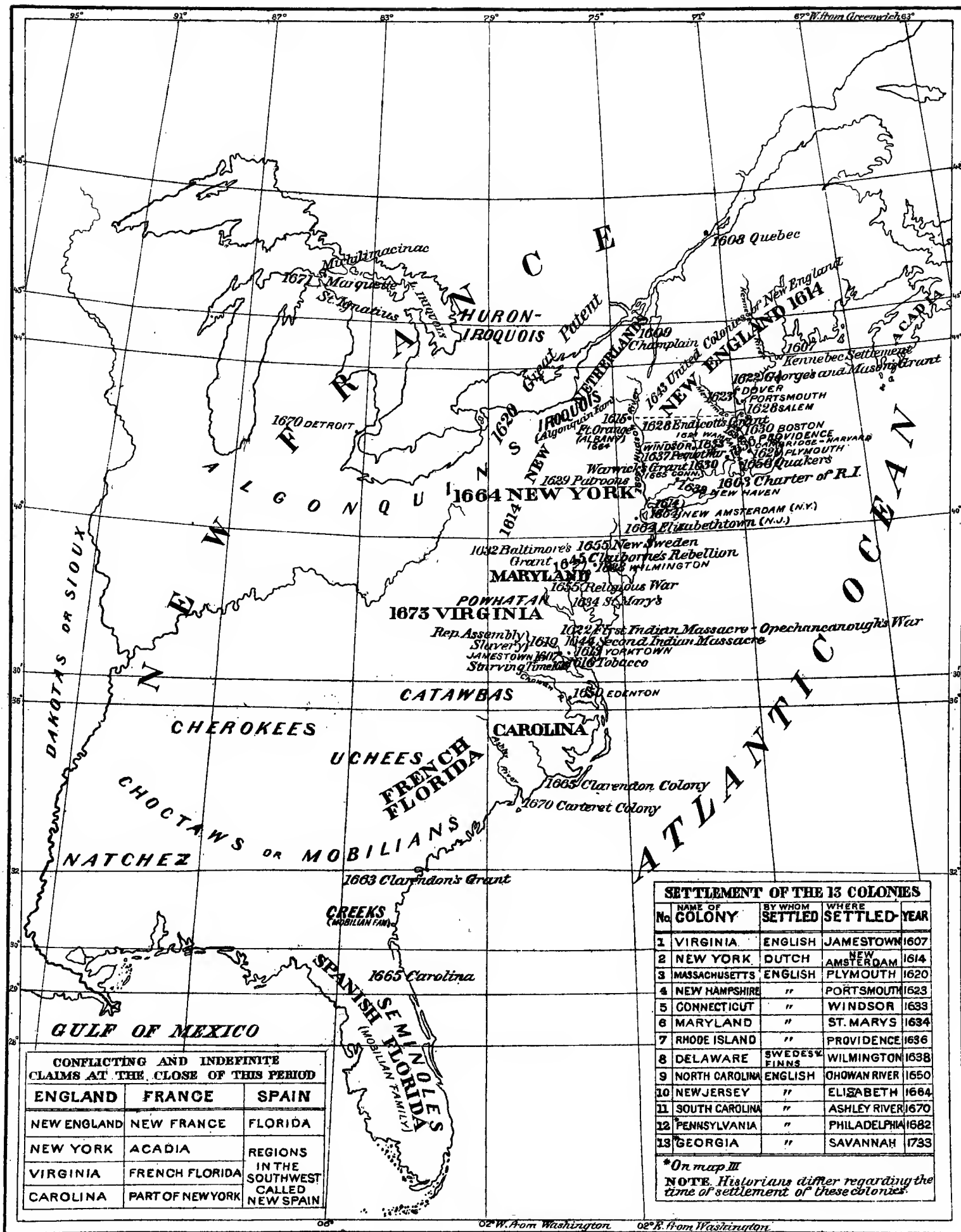
- 1638 DELAWARE settled near Wilmington by Swedes and Finns.—New Sweden.
New Haven, Conn., settled by Eaton and Davenport.—April 18.
HARVARD COLLEGE founded by bequest of John Harvard, at Cambridge, Mass.—September 14.
- 1639 *First printing press in America, at Cambridge, Mass.—January.
- 1641 *New Hampshire settlements united to Massachusetts.
- 1643 UNITED COLONIES of New England formed.—May 19.
- 1644 SECOND INDIAN MASSACRE in Virginia.—300 whites killed.—April 18.
- 1645 CLAIBORNE'S REBELLION in Maryland.—Gov. Calvert fled to Virginia.
- 1649 *Charles I, King of Great Britain, beheaded.—January 30.
- 1650 FIRST SETTLEMENT in NORTH CAROLINA, on the Chowan River, near Edenton.
- 1653 *Oliver Cromwell appointed Lord Protector of Great Britain.—December 16.
- 1655 RELIGIOUS WAR in Maryland between Protestants and Catholics.
New Sweden conquered by the Dutch.
- 1656 Quakers came to Massachusetts.—Cruel treatment by Puritans.
- 1660 *Monarchy restored in Great Britain.—Charles II as King.—May 29.
*Navigation acts passed restricting colonial trade.
- 1663 CLARENDON GRANT to Lord Clarendon and others.—March 24.
(This grant extended from 30° to 36° lat. and ocean to ocean.)
Charter of Rhode Island, giving religious liberties, granted.—July 8.
- 1664 NEW NETHERLANDS granted to the Duke of York and Albany.—March 12.
NEW JERSEY granted to Berkeley and Carteret.—June 24.
Stuyvesant surrendered New Amsterdam, (New York City.) Fort Orange, N. Y., named Albany.—September 24.
ELIZABETH, N. J., settled by emigrants from Long Island.
- 1665 Connecticut and New Haven united under the name of Connecticut.—May.
Second charter of Carolina.—Boundary extended to 29° lat.—June 30.
Clarendon Colony, near Wilmington, N. C., permanently settled.
- 1670 DETROIT, Mich., settled by the French.
CARTERET COLONY settled on Ashley River, near Charleston, S. C.
- 1671 Marquette established the mission of St. Ignatius, at Michilimackinac.
- 1673 Virginia granted to Culpeper and Arlington.

THE EIGHT INDIAN FAMILIES.

Algonquins, Iroquois, Dakotas or Sioux, Catawbas, Cherokees, Uchees, Choctaws or Mobilians, and Natchez.

COMMONWEALTH: STUARTS RESTORED: 1649—Cromwells, 11 years. 1660—Charles II, 25 years. 1650

*Not on the map.



PERIOD III. 1673 to 1773. 100 YEARS. WARS.

- 1673 Marquette and Joliet explore the Mississippi River to the Arkansas.
- 1674 MARQUETTE FOUNDED MISSIONARY STATION at Chicago, Ill.
- 1675 Marquette founded a mission at Kaskaskia, Ill. King Philip's War, in New England, began.
- 1676 BACON'S REBELLION against Berkeley, in Virginia.—100 years before independence.
- QUINTIPARTITE DEED formed East and West Jersey.—West to the Quakers and east to Carteret.—Dividing line from Little Egg Harbor to lat. 41° 40' on the northernmost branch of the Delaware River.
- 1680 Charleston, S. C., founded by the removal of the Carteret Colony.
- 1681 PENNSYLVANIA granted to William Penn, by Charles II.—March 4.
- 1682 LA SALLE explored the Mississippi to its mouth.—Named Louisiana.
- DELAWARE, (the "three lower counties,") granted to William Penn.—August 24.
- PHILADELPHIA founded by William Penn.
- 1684 *Massachusetts charter declared null and void by English court—June 18.
- 1685 *Accession of James II to the throne of Great Britain.—Feb. 6.
- 1686 Arrival of Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of all New England.—December 20.
- 1687 CHARTER OF CONNECTICUT concealed in the Charter Oak at Hartford.—October 31.
- 1689 *Accession of William III and Mary II to the throne of Great Britain.—February 13.
- *KING WILLIAM'S WAR between Great Britain and France.—Lasted 8 years.
- 1690 Burning of Schenectady, N. Y., by French and Indians.—Feb. 9.
- PORT ROYAL taken by the British under Phipps.—May.
- 1691 *Massachusetts, Plymouth, Maine, and Nova Scotia united.—Gov. Phipps.—October 7.
- 1692 Phipps' witchcraft court at Salem, Mass. (Twenty persons convicted of witchcraft and put to death.)
- 1694 *Death of Mary II, Queen of Great Britain.—December 28.
- 1697 *Treaty of Ryswick closed King William's War.—No change in territory.—October 30.
- 1699 Captain William Kidd, the pirate, at Gardener's Bay, Long Island.
- 1702 *Accession of Anne to the throne of Great Britain.—March 8.
- *QUEEN ANNE'S WAR began.—Great Britain against France and Spain.—Lasted 11 years.
- 1704 First permanent newspaper in America, the "Boston News Letter."—April 24.
- 1710 Port Royal, N. S., captured by the British and named Annapolis.—October 2.
- 1711 Indian war with the Corees in North Carolina.
- 1713 Tuscaroras join the Iroquois in New York, making the Six Nations.
- *TREATY OF UTRECHT closed Queen Anne's War.—April 11. (This treaty gave Great Britain the Hudson Bay region, Newfoundland, and Acadia.)
- 1714 *Accession of George I to the throne of Great Britain.—Aug. 1.
- 1715 Yammassee War in Carolina.
- 1718 NEW ORLEANS founded by the French under Bienville.
- 1727 *Accession of George II to the throne of Great Britain.—June 11.
- 1729 CAROLINA divided.—Clarendon, or middle colony, moved to Charleston. (Albemarle Colony became North Carolina.) (Carteret Colony became South Carolina.)
- 1732 WASHINGTON born in Westmoreland County, Va.—February 22.
- GEORGIA granted to Oglethorpe.—Included part of Carolina.—June 9.
- 1733 SAVANNAH, Ga., founded by Oglethorpe.—February 12.
- 1739 *SPANISH WAR between Great Britain and Spain declared.—October 23. (This with King George's war lasted 9 years.)
- 1740 Invasion of Florida by Oglethorpe.
- 1742 Invasion of Georgia by the Spanish.
- 1744 *SPANISH WAR merged into KING GEORGE'S WAR.—France allied with Spain.

1675

Charles II.—Continued.

1686—James II.—3 years.
1688—Revolution.
1689—William and Mary.—6 years.

1700 William.—7 years.
1702—Anne.—12 years.

1714—Brunswick.
1717—George I.—13 years.
1727—George II.—33 years.

- 1745 LOUISBURG, the Gibraltar of America, captured by Pepperill.—June 17.
- 1748 *TREATY OF AIX LA CHAPELLE closed King George's War.—October 18. (Both parties to restore their respective conquests.)
- 1749 Ohio Company, of London, received a grant of 6,000,000 acres on Ohio River.
- 1751 *NEW STYLE Gregorian Calendar adopted by Great Britain.—11 days out, September 3 to 14.
- 1753 WASHINGTON sent to Ft. LeBoeuf by Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia.
- 1754 Washington returned to Williamsburg.—January 6.
- *FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.—Most important of the colonial wars.
- WASHINGTON defeated Jumonville at Mountain Meadows.—May 28.
- ALBANY CONVENTION adopted plan of union prepared by Franklin.—June 19. (Plan rejected by the Crown and people.)
- Washington defeated at Ft. Necessity by De Villiers.—July 3.
- 1755 ALEXANDRIA CONVENTION, Va.—Colonial governors met Braddock.—April 14.
- Ft. Beau Sejour, N. S., surrendered to the British.—June 16.
- Ft. Gaspereau surrendered to the British.—June 17.
- BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT on the Monongahela River, Pa.—Braddock mortally wounded.—July 9.
- Battle of Lake George.—Lyman under Johnson defeated Dieskau.—September 8.
- Johnson established Ft. William Henry.—Received a baronetcy and £5,000.
- 1756 *WAR DECLARED by Great Britain after two years' fighting.—May 18.
- MONTCALM captured Oswego, 1,400 men, stores and money.—August 14.
- 1757 Ft. William Henry surrendered to Montcalm.—August 9. (Massacre by Indians after Monroe capitulated.)
- 1758 Lord Howe killed in a fight near Ticonderoga.—July 6.
- Abercrombie repulsed by Montcalm at Ticonderoga.—July 8.
- LOUISBURG, N. S., taken by Amherst and Boscawen.—July 26.
- Ft. Frontenac (now Kingston, Ca.) surrendered to Bradstreet.—August 27.
- Grant defeated by Aubrey at Ft. Duquesne.—September 21.
- Ft. DUQUESNE, Pa., captured by Forbes.—Named Ft. Pitt.—November 25.
- 1759 Ft. NIAGARA surrendered to Johnson.—Death of Prideaux.—July 25.
- Battle of Montmorenci, near Quebec.—Montcalm repulsed Wolfe.—July 31.
- Crown Point, N. Y., taken by Amherst.—August 4.
- PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, QUEBEC.—Wolfe and Montcalm mortally wounded.—September 13.
- Quebec surrendered to the British.—September 18.
- 1760 Cherokee War in Georgia.
- Battle of Sillery, Ca.—Dr. Levi attempts to recover Quebec.—April 28.
- *Accession of George III to the throne of Great Britain.—Oct. 25.
- 1762 LOUISIANA ceded to Spain by France.
- *Pontiac's conspiracy to unite the Indian nations.
- 1763 *TREATY OF PARIS closed the French and Indian War.—February 10. (Practically all territory east of the Mississippi River ceded by France to Great Britain.—Two islands near Newfoundland and island and town of New Orleans retained by France.)
- Florida ceded to Great Britain by Spain, treaty of Paris.—Feb. 10.
- East and West Florida established by George III.—October 7.
- Pontiac's War broke out.—Ottawas.
- Siege of Detroit by the Indians unsuccessful.—May.
- 1764 St. Louis, Mo., settled by the French.
- West Florida extended to the mouth of the Yazoo.—June 6.
- *ENGLISH DEBT greatly increased by French and Indian War.
- 1765 *Stamp Act passed by Parliament.—March 22.
- 1766 *Stamp Act repealed.—March 19.
- 1767 *Bill imposing a tax on glass, paper, etc., passed.—June 29.
- 1770 The Boston Massacre.—March 5.
- *All duties except on tea repealed by Parliament.—April 12.

1750

1760—George III.—60 years.

PERIOD IV. 1773 to 1789. 16 YEARS.

INDEPENDENCE.

- 1773 "Boston Tea Party."—Three cargoes of tea destroyed.—December 16.
- 1774 *Boston Port Bill enacted.—March 25.
- GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS' REBELLION, led by Ethan Allen.
- *First Continental Congress met at Philadelphia.—September 5.
- *Declaration of Rights passed by Congress.—October 14.
- 1775 BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, Mass.—First blood of the Revolutionary War.—April 19.
- Allen and Arnold capture Ticonderoga, N. Y.—May 10.
- *Continental Congress met at Philadelphia.—May 10.
- Americans capture Crown Point, N. Y.—May 12.
- A declaration of independence at Charlotte, Mecklenberg County, N. C.—May 20.
- *Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrived at Boston.—May 25.
- *WASHINGTON elected Commander-in-Chief.—June 15.
- BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.—Death of Gen. Joseph Warren.—June 17.
- Montreal surrendered to Montgomery.—November 12.
- BATTLE OF QUEBEC.—Death of Montgomery.—December 31.
- 1776 Norfolk destroyed by Lord Dunmore.—January 1.
- *Boston evacuated by British troops.—March 18.
- *Resolution for independence offered by Richard Henry Lee.—June 7.
- Clinton attacked Col. Moultrie at Sullivan's Island, S. C.—June 24.
- DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE at Philadelphia.—July 4.—(Thomas Jefferson supposed to be the author.)
- BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Putnam against Howe.—August 27.
- *New York City abandoned by the Americans.—September 15.
- BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Howe defeated Washington.—October 25.
- Fort Washington captured by Gen. Howe.—November 16.
- Fort Mifflin captured by Cornwallis.—November 20.
- *WASHINGTON'S RETREAT through New Jersey.—December.
- *Gen. Lee captured in New York by British scouts.—December 13.
- BATTLE OF TRENTON, N. J.—Washington captured 1,000 Hessians.—December 26.
- 1777 Battle of Princeton, N. J.—Cornwallis lost 1,000 men.—January 3.
- Tryon's first expedition against Connecticut.—Danbury burned.—April.
- Battle of Ridgefield, Conn.—Arnold's bravery.—Wooster's death.—April 27.
- Mel's expedition against the British at Sag Harbor, Long Island.—May 23.
- *National flag, with 13 stars and stripes, adopted by Congress.—June 4.
- LAFAYETTE, DEKALB and party arrive at Georgetown, S. C.—June 15.
- Ticonderoga abandoned by the Americans.—July 6.
- Battle of Hubbardton, Vt.—Americans defeated.—July 7.
- Fort Schuyler besieged by St. Leger.—August.
- BATTLE OF ORISKANY, N. Y.—Death of Gen. Herkimer.—August 6.
- BATTLE OF BENNINGTON, Vt.—Americans successful.—August 16.
- Battle of Brandywine or Chad's Ford, Pa.—Washington and Howe.—September 11.
- FIRST BATTLE OF STILLWATER, or Bemis' Heights.—September 19.
- Battle of Paoli, Pa.—Midnight defeat of Wayne.—September 21.
- Philadelphia entered by the British under Howe.—September 26.
- BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN, Pa.—Washington lost 1,000 men.—October 4.
- Fts. Clinton and Montgomery, posts in the Highlands, N. Y., captured.—October 6.
- SECOND BATTLE OF STILLWATER, or Saratoga.—American victory.—October 7.
- SURRENDER OF BURGOYNE to Gates, near Saratoga, N. Y.—October 17.
- (This surrender the pivotal event of the war.)
- Hessians repulsed at Ft. Mercer, N. J.—October 22.
- *Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress.—November 15.
- Ft. Mifflin abandoned by Americans.—November 16.
- VALLEY FORGE, Pa.—American army encamped.—December 19.
- 1778 *INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES acknowledged by France.—January 16.
- *Treaty of Alliance with France signed at Paris.—February 6.
- Onio settled at Marietta by a colony under Rufus Putnam.—April 7.
- *British Peace Commission arrived at Philadelphia.—May 31.
- *Philadelphia evacuated by Clinton, successor of Howe.—June 18.
- Battle of Monmouth Court-house, N. J.—Clinton retreated to New York.—June 28.
- WYOMING MASSACRE, Pa., by Tories and Indians.—July 3.
- *Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress.—July 9.
- Battle of Rhode Island, near Quaker Hill.—August 29.
- CHERRY VALLEY MASSACRE, N. Y., by Butler and Brandt.—November 11.
- BATTLE OF SAVANNAH.—City captured by the British.—December 29.
- 1779 Saabury captured by the British, last American post in Georgia.—January 6.
- Battle of Kettle Creek, Ga.—Defeat and death of Col. Boyd (British).—February 14.
- Battle of Briar Creek, Ga.—Prevost defeated Ashe.—March 3.
- Stony Point and Verplanck's Point, N. Y., captured by the British.—June 1.

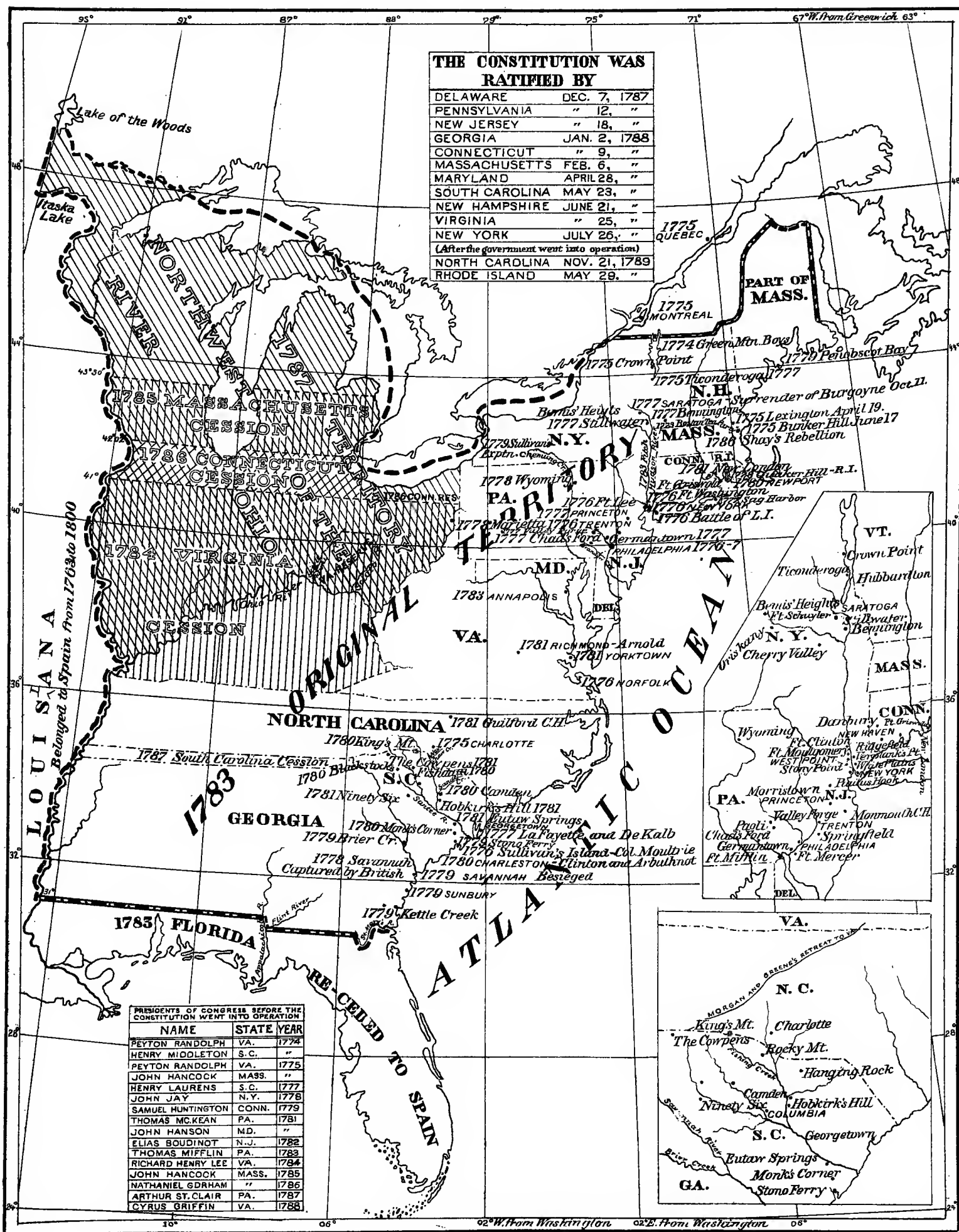
George III. Continued.

- *Spain declared war against Great Britain.—June 16.
- Stony Ferry, S. C., Americans repulsed.—June 20.
- Tryon's expedition against Connecticut.—New Haven plundered.—July.
- STONY POINT, N. Y., captured by Wayne.—July 16.
- Battle of Penobscot, Me.—Americans defeated by British fleet.—July 25.
- British surprised at Paulus Hook, (now Jersey City), N. J., by Lee.—August 19.
- SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION against the Indians in New York.—August.
- Battle of Chemung Creek, near Elmira, N. Y.—August 29.
- Savannah besieged by French and Indians.—September-October.
- *JOHN PAUL JONES captured two frigates off the northeastern coast of England.—September 23.
- D'ESTANG AND LINCOLN repulsed at Savannah, Ga.—October 9.
- 1780 Clinton and Arbuthnot besieged Charleston, S. C.—March 19.
- Battle of Monk's Corner, S. C.—Tarleton defeated Americans.—April 14.
- SURRENDER OF CHARLESTON, S. C., to the British by Lincoln.—May 12.
- Tarleton massacred 400 Americans at the Waxhaws, S. C.—May 29.
- Battle of Springfield, N. J.—Knyphausen and Greene.—June 23.
- ADMIRAL DE TERNAY AND ROCHAMBEAU arrived at Newport, R. I., with 6,000 men.—July 10.
- Battle of Rocky Mount, S. C.—American repulse.—July 30.
- Battle of Hanging Rock, S. C.—Sumter defeated by the British.—August 6.
- BATTLE OF CAMDEN, or Sanders Creek.—Gates lost 1,000 men.—August 16.
- Battle of Fishing Creek, S. C.—Sumter defeated by Tarleton.—August 18.
- ARNOLD attempted to betray West Point, N. Y., to Sir Henry Clinton.—September 22.
- *Andre executed as a spy at Tappan, N. Y.—October 2.
- Battle of King's Mountain, N. C.—Ferguson defeated and killed.—October 7.
- Battle of Fishdam Ford, S. C.—Sumter defeated Wemyss.—November 12.
- Battle of Blackstocks, S. C.—Sumter defeated Tarleton.—November 20.
- 1781 Revolt of American troops at Morristown, N. J.—January 1.
- BATTLE OF THE COWPENS.—Tarleton defeated by Morgan.—January 17.
- Arnold's depredations at Richmond and other points in Virginia.—January.
- RETREAT OF MORGAN AND GREENE through North Carolina to Virginia, pursued by Cornwallis.—February 3-14.
- *Ratification of the Articles of Confederation by the States announced.—March 1.
- *NEW YORK CESSION to the General Government of territory between Lake Erie and the Cumberland Mountains.—March 1.
- (New York the first to cede territory to the United States. She claimed a vast domain covering the Northwest. Not shown on the map.)
- Battle of Guilford Court-house, N. C.—Greene repulsed by Cornwallis.—March 15.
- BATTLE OF HOBKIRK'S HILL, or Second Camden, S. C.—Greene defeated by Rawdon.—April 25.
- Battle of Ft. Ninety-six.—Greene repulsed.—June 18.
- *Isaac Hayne executed as a traitor by the British at Charleson, S. C.—August 4.
- *ARNOLD'S expedition to Connecticut.—Attempt to divert the attention of Washington.
- Battle of Ft. Griswold.—New London, Conn., burned by Arnold.—September 6.
- BATTLE OF EUTAW SPRINGS, S. C.—Greene closed the campaign in the Carolinas.—September 8.
- Siege of Yorktown by Washington and Count de Grasse.—October.
- SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS at Yorktown, Va., with 7,000 men.—October 19.
- 1782 *Preliminary Articles of Peace signed at Paris.—November 30.
- 1783 Florida re-ceded to Spain by Great Britain.—January 20.
- *Cessation of hostilities proclaimed in the American army.—April 11.
- DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE signed at Paris, (original territory).—September 3.
- WASHINGTON resigned his commission at Annapolis, Md.—December 23.
- Fitch unsuccessfully applied steam to navigation on the Hudson. (Fitch predicted the present use of steam.)
- 1784 VIRGINIA CESSION of territory to the General Government.—March 1.
- (New Virginia Reserve, between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers.
- 1785 MASSACHUSETTS CESSION of territory to the General Government, (between parallels 42° 2' and 43° 30'.)—April 19.
- 1786 CONNECTICUT CESSION to the General Government, (between parallels 41° and 42° 2'.)—September 14.
- (Western or Connecticut Reserve, from Pennsylvania to a line 120 miles west.)
- SHAY'S REBELLION in Massachusetts.—War-debt troubles.—Paper money demanded.
- 1787 TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE RIVER OHIO formed by Congress.—July 23.
- (The first territorial division formed by the United States.)
- SOUTH CAROLINA CESSION.—A strip "12 or 14 miles wide" west to the Mississippi River.—August 19.
- *CONSTITUTION agreed upon by convention at Philadelphia.—September 17.
- 1788 *CONSTITUTION ratified by the requisite number of States.

*Not on the map.

THE CONSTITUTION WAS RATIFIED BY

DELAWARE	DEC. 7, 1787
PENNSYLVANIA	" 12, "
NEW JERSEY	" 18, "
GEORGIA	JAN. 2, 1788
CONNECTICUT	" 9, "
MASSACHUSETTS	FEB. 6, "
MARYLAND	APRIL 28, "
SOUTH CAROLINA	MAY 23, "
NEW HAMPSHIRE	JUNE 21, "
VIRGINIA	" 25, "
NEW YORK	JULY 26, "
(After the government went into operation)	
NORTH CAROLINA	NOV. 21, 1789
RHODE ISLAND	MAY 29, "



PERIOD V. 1789 To 1845. 56 YEARS.

CONSTITUTION.

- 1789 FIRST CONGRESS under the Constitution met at New York.—March 4.
 *WASHINGTON inaugurated President.—April 30.
 1790 NORTH CAROLINA Cession of territory to the General Government.—February 25.
 Territory South of the River Ohio formed.—May 25.
 District of Columbia located and bounded.—July 16.
 Harmer defeated by Little Turtle at Maumee Ford, now Ft. Wayne, Ind.—October 22.
 *FIRST TEN AMENDMENTS to the Constitution proclaimed in force.—December 15.
 1791 Vermont admitted into the Union.—Generally laid down as part of New York.—March 4.
 United States Bank established at Philadelphia.—February 25.
 St. Clair defeated by the Indians in Ohio.—November 4.
 1792 Kentucky admitted into the Union.—June 1.
 1793 *Washington began second presidential term.—March 4.
 1794 Wayne's campaign against the Indians in Ohio.
 Whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania.—Opposition to duties on liquors.
 *JAY'S TREATY with Great Britain at London.—November 19.
 1795 *WAYNE'S TREATY with the Indians at Greenville, Ohio.—August 3.
 *Treaty of Peace with Algiers.—November 28.
 1796 Tennessee admitted into the Union.—June 1.
 1797 JOHN ADAMS inaugurated President.—March 4.
 1798 *ELEVENTH AMENDMENT to the Constitution declared in force.—January 8.
 Mississippi Territory formed.—April 7.
 *Washington accepted an appointment as general-in-chief.—July 13.
 1799 WASHINGTON died at Mt. Vernon, Va., aged 67 years.—December 14.
 1800 Indiana Territory formed.—July 4.
 Louisiana ceded to France by Spain by secret treaty.—October 1.
 SEAT OF GOVERNMENT removed to Washington, D. C.—Congress met November 17.
 1801 *THOMAS JEFFERSON inaugurated President.—March 4.
 *Tripoli declared war against the United States.—June 10.
 MILITARY ACADEMY established at West Point, N. Y.—March 10.
 1802 GEORGIA Cession of territory to the General Government.—April 21.
 Ohio admitted into the Union.—November 22.
 1803 LOUISIANA ceded to the United States (see also Map VI) by France for 80,000,000 francs.—April 30.
 (By this cession the United States claimed to the present western boundary of Florida.)
 1804 *The Philadelphia destroyed by Decatur at Tripoli.—February 16.
 Duel between Hamilton and Burr at Hoboken, N. J.—July 11.
 *TWELFTH AMENDMENT to the Constitution declared in force.—September 25.
 Orleans Territory formed. (See also Map VI.)—October 1.
 District of Louisiana formed. (Same as Louisiana cession less Orleans Territory. See Map VI.)—October 1.
 1805 Louisiana Territory formed. (Same as District of Louisiana. See Map VI.)—March 3.
 *Jefferson began second presidential term.—March 4.
 *Treaty of peace concluded with Tripoli.—June 4.
 Michigan Territory formed.—June 30.
 1806 *BONAPARTE'S BERLIN DECREE.—November 21.
 1807 *BRITISH "ORDERS IN COUNCIL" requiring goods to land in Great Britain.—January 7.
 Aaron Burr tried for treason at Richmond, Va.—Acquitted September 1.
 FULTON successfully applied steam to navigation on the Hudson.—September 14.
 The Chesapeake attacked by the Leopard off the coast of Virginia.—June 22.
 *BRITISH "ORDERS IN COUNCIL" prohibited trade with France and allies.—November 17.
 *BONAPARTE'S MILAN DECREE prohibited trade with English colonies.—December 17.
 1808 *BONAPARTE'S BAYONNE DECREE ordered seizure of United States vessels.—April 17.
 1809 *Non-Intercourse Act prohibiting trade with Great Britain and France passed.—February 27.
 Illinois Territory formed.—March 1.
 *JAMES MADISON inaugurated President.—March 4.
 1810 *BONAPARTE'S RAMBOUILLET DECREE.—132 American vessels seized and sold.—March 25.
 1811 *George, Prince of Wales, appointed regent of Great Britain.—February 3.
 BATTLE between the President and Little Belt off Virginia.—May 16.
 BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE, Ind.—Harrison defeated the Indians.—November 7.
 1812 Louisiana admitted into the Union. (See also Map VI.)—April 30.
 *WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN proclaimed by the United States.—June 19.
 HULL'S EXPEDITION against Ft. Malden, Ca.—July.
 Ft. Mackinaw captured by British and Indians.—July 17.
 First Battle of Brownstown, Mich.—British defeated Van Horn.—August 5.
 Second Battle of Brownstown, or Manassas.—Americans victorious.—August 9.
 *British sloop Alert taken by the Essex off Newfoundland.—August 13.
 HULL'S SURRENDER of the fort and city of Detroit.—August 16.
 THE GUERRIERE, a British frigate, captured by the Constitution off Massachusetts.—August 19.
 BATTLE OF QUEENSTON, Ca.—Van Rensselaer wounded.—Brock killed.—October 13.
 BATTLE OF LEWISTON, N. Y.—Cowardly conduct of American militia.—October 13.
 British ship Poictiers captured the Frolic and Wasp off North Carolina.—October 18.
 *British ship Macedon captured by the United States off Canary Islands.—October 25.
 Missouri Territory formed. (Same as Louisiana Territory. See Map VI.)—December 7.
 *British frigate Java captured by the Constitution off Bahia, Brazil.—December 29.
 1813 BATTLE OF FRENCHTOWN, Mich.—Winchester defeated by Proctor.—January 22.
 British brig Peacock captured by the Hornet off Demarara, South America.—February 24.
 *Madison began second presidential term.—March 4.
 BATTLE OF YORK, Ca., (now Toronto).—Explosion of British magazine.—April 27.
 FT. MICHIGAN besieged by 2,000 British and Indians under Proctor.—May 1.
 (Gen. Clay with 1,200 Kentuckians dispersed besiegers.—May 5.)
 Prevost makes an unsuccessful attack on Sackett's Harbor.—May 29.
 THE CHESAPEAKE, Captain Lawrence, captured by the Shannon in Massachusetts Bay.—June 1.
 DEFENSE OF FT. STEPHENSON, Ohio, (now Lower Sandusky.) by Maj. Croghan.—August 3.
 *American brig Argus captured by the Pelican in the English Channel.—August 14.
 THE CREEK WAR.—Massacre of Ft. Mims, Ala.—August 30.
 British brig Boxer captured by the Enterprise off Maine.—September 5.

George III.—Continued.
 1789.—Washington, 2 terms.

1797.—John Adams, 18 00
 1801.—Jefferson, 2 terms.

1809.—Madison, 2 terms.
 1811.—Prince of Wales Regent.

- PERRY'S VICTORY at the west end of Lake Erie.—September 10.
 (Perry, 9 vessels, 54 guns. Barclay, 6 vessels, 63 guns.)
 BATTLE OF THE THAMES, or MORAVIAN TOWNS, Ca.—October 5.
 (Tecumseh killed and the Indian confederacy broken.)
 Battle of Talladega, Ala.—Jackson defeated the Creeks.—November 3.
 BATTLE OF CHRYSLER'S FIELD, Ca.—British repulsed.—November 11.
 *Porter made a successful cruise on the Pacific with the Essex.
 1814 BATTLE OF TOHOPEKA, or HORSE SHOE BEND, Ala.—Last of the Creek War.—March 27.
 *American frigate Essex captured by the Phoebe and Cherrn off Chili.—March 23.
 Wilkinson repulsed at La Colle Mill, Ca., on the Richien River.—March 30.
 British brig Epervier captured by the Peacock off Florida.—April 29.
 *British sloop Reindeer captured by the Wasp near the British Channel.—June 28.
 GENERALS SCOTT AND RIPLEY captured Ft. Erie, Ca.—July 3.
 BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA, Ca.—Scott defeated Riall.—July 5.
 BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE, Ca.—The most obstinate of the war.—July 25.
 (Drummond, British, and Brown, Scott and Jesup, American, wounded.)
 FIRST BATTLE OF FT. ERIE.—Drummond with 5,000 men repulsed.—August 15.
 Ross dispersed Americans at Bladensburg, Md.—August 24.
 WASHINGTON, D. C., captured by Ross.—Public buildings burned.—August 24.
 BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—Downie, British, surrendered his fleet to McDonough.—September 11.
 BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—Prevost, British, defeated by McComb.—September 11.
 Ross defeated Americans at North Point, Md.—Death of Ross.—September 12.
 Brooks bombarded Ft. McHenry, Md., without success.—September 13.
 British bombarded Ft. Boyer, Mobile Bay, without success.—September 15.
 SECOND BATTLE OF FT. ERIE.—Brown dispersed besiegers.—September 17.
 Jackson drove the British from Pensacola, Fla.—November 7.
 AMERICAN FLOTILLA surrendered to the British at Lake Borgne, La.—December 14.
 Convention at Hartford, Conn., opposed to the war.—December 15.
 *Battle nine miles from New Orleans, La.—Jackson retired to intrenchments.—December 23.
 *TREATY OF GHENT, Belgium, (peace), signed.—December 24.
 1815 BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—14 days after treaty of peace.—January 8.
 (Pakenham lost 2,000 men and was killed.—The Americans lost 7 men.)
 British squadron captured the frigate President off New Jersey.—January 15.
 *British Cyane and Levant captured the Constitution off Madeira Islands.—February 20.
 *War against Algiers declared by Congress.—March 3.
 *British brig Penguin captured by the Hornet off Brazil.—March 23.
 1816 *Bank of the United States re-chartered for 20 years.—Capital \$35,000,000.—April 10.
 Indiana admitted into the Union.—December 11.
 1817 Alabama Territory formed. (Same as present State of Alabama.)—March 3.
 *JAMES MONROE inaugurated President.—"Era of good feeling."—March 4.
 Seminoles and Creeks began depredations in Georgia and Alabama.
 Mississippi admitted into the Union.—December 10.
 1818 Jackson seized Spanish forts in Florida.
 Joint occupation of Oregon by Great Britain and the United States agreed upon.—42° to 54° latitude. (See Map VI.)
 Pensacola, Fla., seized by Jackson.—Spanish officials sent to Cuba.—May 25.
 Illinois admitted into the Union.—December 3.
 1819 FLORIDA ceded to the United States by Spain.—February 22.
 Arkansas Territory formed. (See Map VI.)—July 4.
 Alabama admitted into the Union.—December 14.
 1820 *Accession of George IV to the throne of Great Britain.—January 29.
 *MISSOURI COMPROMISE passed.—Slavery prohibited north of parallel from south boundary of Missouri to Pacific Ocean, but established in Missouri.—March 3.
 Maine admitted into the Union.—March 15.
 1821 Mexico became independent of Spain. (See Map VI.)—February 21.
 *Monroe began second presidential term.—March 5.
 Missouri admitted into the Union. (See Map VI.)—August 10.
 1823 Florida Territory formed.—March 3.
 *"MONROE DOCTRINE" enunciated in the annual message.—December 2.
 1824 *LAFAYETTE visited the United States.—August 15.
 1825 *JOHN QUINCY ADAMS inaugurated President.—"Era of prosperity."—March 4.
 1826 Death of two ex-Presidents.—Adams and Jefferson.—July 4.
 1829 *ANDREW JACKSON inaugurated President.—March 4.
 PARTISAN APPOINTMENTS in the civil service began.
 1830 *Accession of William IV to the throne of Great Britain.—June 26.
 PETER COOPER'S ENGINE.—B. & O. R. R. the first to transport passengers.—August 28.
 1831 *Death of ex-President Monroe.—July 4.
 1832 BLACK HAWK WAR in Wisconsin and Illinois.
 "Nullification" in South Carolina.—Convention met at Columbia.—October 25.
 1833 *Jackson began second presidential term.—March 4.
 1834 Indian country formed. (See Note Period VI.)—June 30.
 1835 *SEMINOLE WAR began in Florida.
 Gen. Thompson and others killed at Ft. King, Fla.—December 28.
 Major Dade and 100 men massacred in Florida.—December 28.
 1836 Texas became independent of Mexico. (See Map VI.)—April 22.
 Arkansas admitted into the Union. (See Map VI.)—June 15.
 Wisconsin Territory formed. (See Map VI.)—July 3.
 CREEK WAR began in Georgia.
 1837 Michigan admitted into the Union.—Doubled the original 13.—January 26.
 *MARTIN VAN BUREN inaugurated President.—March 4.
 *Accession of Victoria to the throne of Great Britain.—June 20.
 Battle of Okeechobee, Fla.—Taylor defeated the Indians.—December 25.
 1838 Canadian rebellion.—Attempt to gain independence.
 Iowa Territory formed. (See Map VI.)—July 3.
 1841 *WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON inaugurated President.—March 4.
 *DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.—April 4.
 *JOHN TYLER inaugurated President.—April 6.
 1842 *Close of the Seminole War.—Peace proclaimed.—August 14.
 DORR'S REBELLION in Rhode Island.—Attempt to obtain a constitution.
 1844 MORSE'S TELEGRAPH established between Baltimore and Washington.
 1845 Florida admitted into the Union.—March 3.
 Iowa admitted into the Union. (See Map VI.)—March 3.

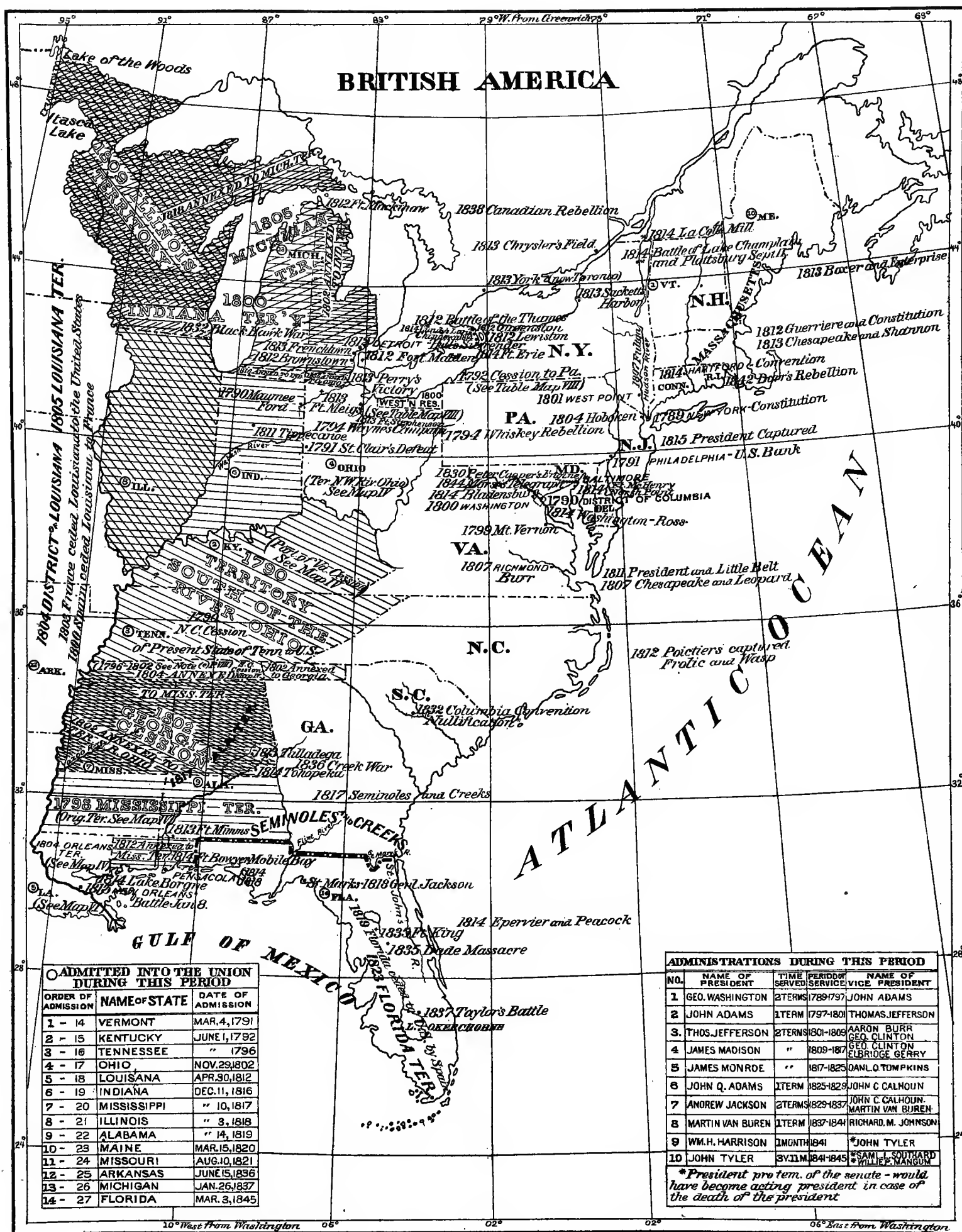
1817.—Monroe, 2 terms.

1820.—George IV.—10 Years.

1830.—William IV.—7 Years.

1833.—John Q. Adams, 18
 1835.—John Q. Adams, 18

1837.—Van Buren, 1837—Victoria, 1841—Harrison—Tyler, 1845



PERIOD VI. 1845 TO 1860. 15 YEARS.

DISSENSION.

1845 *JAMES K. POLK inaugurated President.—March 4.
 *Naval Academy opened at Annapolis, Md.—October 10.
 Texas admitted into the Union.—December 29.

1846 MEXICAN WAR.—Thornton's party captured east of the Rio Grande.—April 26.
 Fort Brown bombarded from Matamoras.—May 3-9.
 Taylor marched from Point Isabel to relieve Ft. Brown.—May 7.
 BATTLE OF PALO ALTO.—Taylor defeated 6,000 Mexicans under Arista.—May 8.
 Battle of Resaca de la Palma.—Taylor captured La Vega.—May 9.
 *Congress declared war to exist by act of Mexico.—May 13.
 Matamoras captured by Taylor.—May 18.
 Oregon boundary established by treaty with Great Britain.—June 15.
 FREMONT defeated Californians at Sonoma, Cal.—June 25.
 KEARNY'S MARCH from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., began.—June 30.
 California declared independent by American settlers at Sonoma.—July 4.
 Monterey, Cal., captured by Com. Sloat.—July 7.
 California declared a part of the United States at Monterey.—July 7.
 Yerba Buena, Cal., (now San Francisco,) captured by Com. Montgomery.—July 9.
 Com. Stockton arrived at Monterey, Cal.—July 23.
 *WILMOT PROVISIO offered, prohibiting slavery in acquired territory.—August 8.
 Santa Fe, N. M., occupied by Kearny.—August 18.
 Monterey, Mex., under Ampudia, captured by Taylor.—September 24.
 DONIPHAN'S MARCH from Santa Fe to Saltillo.
 Tampico, Mex., possessed by Com. Connor.—November 14.
 Battle of Bracito, N. M.—Doniphan victorious.—December 25.
 El Paso, Mex., occupied by Doniphan.—December 27.
 Iowa re-admitted into the Union with present boundaries.—December 28.

1847 Battle of San Gabriel River, Cal.—Kearny defeated Californians.—January 8.
 Yerba Buena named San Francisco.—January.
 BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.—Taylor's last battle.—Santa Anna defeated.—February 23.
 Battle of Sacramento, Mex.—Doniphan victorious.—February 28.
 VERA CRUZ and Ft. San Juan d'Ulloa surrendered to Scott.—March 27.
 Battle of Cerro Gordo Pass.—Scott defeated Santa Anna.—April 18.
 PUEBLA taken without a battle.—Scott remained three months.—May 15.
 Mormons under Brigham Young arrived at Salt Lake Valley.—July 24.
 BATTLE OF CONTRERAS.—Mexicans defeated in twenty minutes.—August 20.
 Battle of Cherubusco.—Mexicans retreated.—August 20.
 Worth captured Molino del Rey, outer defense of Chapultepec.—September 8.
 FORTRESS OF CHAPULTEPEC captured.—September 13.

1845.—Polk.
 Victoria.—Continued.

CITY OF MEXICO entered by Americans under Scott.—September 14.
 Lane defeated Santa Anna at Huamantla.—October 9.

1848 GOLD discovered on a branch of the Sacramento, Cal.—January 19.
 TREATY OF PEACE signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo.—February 2.
 ("First Mexican Cession" ceded to the United States.)
 Wisconsin admitted into the Union.—May 29.
 Oregon Territory formed.—August 14.
 *Ex-President Van Buren first candidate of the Free Soil Party.

1849 Minnesota Territory formed.—March 3.
 *ZACHARY TAYLOR inaugurated President.—March 5.

1850 *DEATH OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.—July 9.
 *MILLARD FILLMORE inaugurated President.—July 10.
 *COMPROMISE OF 1850, or "Omnibus Bill" passed.—September 9.
 (Repealed Missouri Compromise of 1820.)
 California admitted into the Union.—September 9.
 Utah Territory formed.—September 9.
 *Fugitive slave law passed.—September 12.
 *Slave trade prohibited in the District of Columbia.—September 17.
 TEXAS CESSION of territory to the General Government.—November 25.
 Present Unorganized Territory a part of the Texas Cession.—November 25.
 New Mexico Territory formed.—December 13.

1853 Washington Territory formed.—March 2.
 *FRANKLIN PIERCE inaugurated President.—March 4.
 *Death of Vice-President William R. King at Cahawba, Ala.—April 18.
 GADSDEN PURCHASE from Mexico.—December 30.

1854 KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL, repealing Compromise of 1850, passed.—March 3.
 Kansas Territory formed.—May 30.
 Nebraska Territory formed.—May 30.
 *Ostend Manifesto issued by American ministers.—October 21.

1855 *Kansas troubles.—Emigration from slave and free States.

1857 *JAMES BUCHANAN inaugurated President.—March 4.
 *DRED SCOTT DECISION.—Opinion delivered by Chief Justice Taney.—March 6.
 Trouble with the Mormons in Utah.—Military sent by the United States.

1858 Minnesota admitted into the Union.—May 11.
 *FIRST MESSAGE by the Atlantic cable.—August 16.

1859 Oregon admitted into the Union.—February 14.
 JOHN BROWN seized United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry. (See Map VII.)—October 16.

1849.—Taylor.
 1850.—Fillmore.

1853.—Pierce.

1857.—Buchanan.

NOTE.—In 1834 Missouri Territory became the Indian Country. That part of the Territory east of the Missouri and White Earth Rivers, except a parcel in the Northwestern part of the present State of Missouri, as shown on the map, was annexed to Michigan Territory. These changes could not be shown by the parallel lines without confusion. (See Map VI and Table following Map VIII.)



BRITISH AMERICA

OREGON CLAIMED TO 54° 40' BY THE U.S. AND OCCUPIED JOINTLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN FROM 1818 TILL 1846.

49° established as northern boundary for Oregon in 1846

1803 TERRITORY
1848 TERRITORY
OREGON TERRITORY

LOUISIANA TERRITORY
1854 NEBRASKA TERRITORY
1854 MINNESOTA TERRITORY
1854 WISCONSIN TERRITORY

1848 FIRST MEXICAN CESSION
1846 TERRITORY
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ADMINISTRATIONS DURING THIS PERIOD			
NO.	NAME OF PRESIDENT	TIME SERVED	PERIOD OF SERVICE
11	JAMES K. POLK	1 TERM	1845-1849
12	ZACHARY TAYLOR	1 YR. 4 MO.	1849-1850
13	MILLARD FILLMORE	2 YRS. 8 MOS.	1850-1853
14	FRANKLIN PIERCE	1 TERM	1853-1857
15	JAMES BUCHANAN	1 TERM	1857-1861

*President pro tem. of the senate - would have become acting president in case of the death of the president.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION DURING THIS PERIOD		
ORDER OF ADMISSION	NAME OF STATE	DATE OF ADMISSION
13 - 28	TEXAS	DEC. 29, 1845
16 - 29	IOWA	DEC. 28, 1846
17 - 30	WISCONSIN	MAY 29, 1848
18 - 31	CALIFORNIA	SEPT. 9, 1850
19 - 32	MINNESOTA	MAY 11, 1858
20 - 33	OREGON	FEB. 14, 1859

*Admitted with different boundaries.

PERIOD VII. 1860 to 1865. 5 YEARS.

SECESSION.

1860 SOUTH CAROLINA seceded.—(For seceding States see table on map.)—December 20.

1861 Star of the West fired upon off Charleston Harbor.—January 9.

Kansas admitted into the Union.—January 29.

CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT organized at Montgomery, Ala.—February 8.

*JEFFERSON DAVIS, president; ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, vice-president.—February 9.

Colorado Territory formed.—(See Map VIII.)—February 28.

Dakota Territory formed.—(See Map VIII.)—March 2.

Nevada Territory formed.—(See Map VIII.)—March 2.

*ABRAHAM LINCOLN inaugurated President.—March 4.

Ft. Sumter, S. C., bombarded by Beauregard.—April 12.

United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry destroyed by Federals.—April 18.

Gosport navy-yard destroyed by Federals, (Norfolk, Va.)—April 20.

Battle of Philippi, W. Va.—Confederate defeat.—June 3.

BATTLE OF BIG BETHEL, Va.—Pierce defeated.—June 10.

Battle of Romney, Va.—Federal victory.—June 11.

Battle of Boonville, Mo.—Lyon victorious.—June 17.

Battle of Carthage, Mo.—Gov. Jackson and Sigel.—Indecisive.—July 5.

Battle of Rich Mountain, W. Va.—Rosecrans victorious.—July 11.

Battle near Centerville, Va.—July 18.

CONFEDERATE CAPITAL changed to Richmond, Va.—July 21.

BATTLE OF BULL RUN, Va.—McDowell defeated.—July 21.

Battle of Dug Spring, Mo.—Lyon victorious.—August 2.

Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.—Lyon killed.—August 10.

BATTLE OF HATTERAS INLET, N. C.—Federal victory.—August 28-29.

Columbus, Ky., seized and fortified by Confederates.—September 4.

Grant occupied Paducah, Ky.—September 6.

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, Mo.—Price defeated Mulligan.—September 17-20.

BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF or EDWARD'S FERRY.—Baker killed.—October 21.

*Scott retired and McClellan appointed general-in-chief.—November 1.

Battle of Port Royal Entrance, S. C.—Federals victorious.—November 7.

Battle of Belmont, Mo.—Grant and Polk.—Indecisive.—November 7.

*MASON AND SLIDELL taken from the Trent.—November 8.

1862 Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.—Thomas victorious.—January 19-20.

Ft. Henry, Tenn., captured by Foote.—February 6.

Battle of Roanoke Island, N. C.—Burnside victorious.—February 8.

Ft. DONELSON, Tenn., surrendered to Grant.—February 16.

Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.—Curtis victorious.—March 6-8.

THE VIRGINIA (Merimac) destroyed the Cumberland and Congress at Hampton Roads, Va.—March 8.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE VIRGINIA AND MONITOR at Hampton Roads, Va.—March 9.

Battle of New Madrid, Mo.—Pope victorious.—March 14.

Battle of New Bern, N. C.—Burnside victorious.—March 14.

Battle near Winchester, Va.—Shields victorious.—March 23.

BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING or SHILOH, Tenn.—Grant defeated Beauregard.—A. S. Johnston killed—20,000 men lost.—April 6-7.

ISLAND No. 10, with 6,000 men, captured by Foote and Pope.—April 7.

Battle of Ft. Pulaski, Ga.—Gilmore victorious.—April 10-12.

FARRAGUT'S FLEET passed Fts. Jackson and St. Philip, La.—April 24.

NEW ORLEANS, La., captured by Farragut's fleet.—April 25.

New Orleans, La., occupied by Federals under Butler.—May 1.

Battle of Williamsburg, Va.—McClellan victorious.—May 5.

Norfolk, Va., captured by Wool.—May 10.

Hanover Court-house, Va., captured by Fitz-John Porter.—May 27.

Beauregard evacuated Corinth, Miss.—May 27.

BATTLES OF SEVEN PINES AND FAIR OAKS, Va.—McClellan victorious.—May 31 and June 1.

*LEE appointed to chief command of the Confederate army.—June 3.

Gunboat fight near Ft. Pillow, Tenn.—June 4.

Davis, successor of Foote, captured Memphis, Tenn.—June 6.

SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES in Virginia.—McClellan and Lee.—June 26 to July 1.

(Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines' Mill, 27; the Chickahominy, 28; Savage's Station, 29; White Oak Swamp, 29-30; Glendale, 30; Malvern Hill, July 1.)

Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va.—Jackson victorious.—Winder killed.—August 9.

*Sioux war in Minnesota began.—August.

POPE'S BATTLES, between Manassas and Washington, D. C.—August 26 to September 1.

(The more important were: Groveton, August 29; second Bull Run, 30; Chantilly, September 1.—Victorious campaign for Lee.—Kearny and Stevens killed.)

Battle of Richmond, Ky.—Kilby Smith victorious.—August 30.

INVASION OF MARYLAND by Lee.—Crossed the Potomac near Point of Rocks.—September 4-7.

BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN, Md.—McClellan victorious.—September 14.

HARPER'S FERRY, with 12,000 men, surrendered to Jackson by Miles.—September 15.

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, Md.—McClellan and Lee.—September 17.

Minfordville, Ky., captured by Confederates.—September 17.

Battle of luka, Miss.—Rosecrans victorious.—September 19-20.

BATTLE OF CORINTH, Miss.—Rosecrans victorious.—October 3-4.

Battle of Perryville, Ky.—Unsuccessful attack by Bragg.—October 8.

Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark.—Blunt victorious.—December 7.

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—Lee victorious.—Federals lost 12,000 men.—December 13.

Battle of Kinston, N. C.—Foster victorious.—December 14.

BATTLE OF STONE RIVER or MURFREESBORO', Tenn.—December 31 to January 3.

(One of the fiercest of the war.—Rosecrans victorious.)

1863 *EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION issued by Lincoln.—January 1.

Battle of Ft. Hadman or Arkansas Post.—McClellan victorious.—January 11.

SECOND EXPEDITION TO THE YAZOO.—Grant arrived at Young's Point, La.—February 2.

Arizona Territory formed.—(See Map VIII.)—February 24.

*NATIONAL BANK Act approved.—February 25.

Idaho Territory formed.—(See Map VIII.)—March 3.

*THIRD EXPEDITION TO THE YAZOO, under Porter.—March 15.

Victoria—Continued.
Buchanan—Continued.
1861—Lincoln.

Ft. Sumter, S. C., bombarded by the Federals.—Dupont unsuccessful.—April 7.

Grierson's cavalry raid through Mississippi.—Left La Grange, Tenn.—April 17.

Battle of Port Gibson, Miss.—McClellan victorious.—May 1.

BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, Va.—Lee victorious.—Federals lost 18,000 men.—May 2-3.

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—Early victorious.—May 3-4.

Battle of Raymond, Miss.—McPherson victorious.—May 12.

Battle of Big Black River, Miss.—McClellan victorious.—May 17.

Battle of Vicksburg, Miss.—Federals repulsed.—May 22.

Battle of Port Hudson, La.—Federals repulsed.—May 27.

Battle of Brandy Station, Va., by cavalry.—Gregg victorious.—June 9.

*MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA invaded by Lee.—June.

West Virginia admitted into the Union.—June 19.

Morgan's raid.—Crossed the Cumberland River near Burksville, Ky.—June 27.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Meade and Lee.—50,000 men lost.—July 1-3.

Battle of Helena, Ark.—Attack by Holmes repulsed.—July 4.

SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG to Grant by Pemberton.—July 4.

PORT HUDSON, La., surrendered to Banks.—July 8.

*Riots in New York City.—Opposition to the draft.—July 13-16.

Jackson, Miss., destroyed by Sherman.—July 16.

Ft. Wagner, S. C., captured by Federals.—September 6.

Chattanooga, Tenn., occupied by Crittenden.—September 8.

Little Rock, Ark., occupied by Steele.—September 10.

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, Ga.—Bragg victorious.—Rosecrans lost 16,000 men.—September 19-20.

BATTLES OF CHATTANOOGA AND LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.—Federals defeat Bragg.—November 23-25.

Battle of Knoxville, Tenn.—Longstreet raised the siege.—December 4.

1864 Sherman's raid from Vicksburg.—Reached Meridian, Miss.—February 14.

Battle of Olustee or Ocean Pond, Fla.—Finnegan defeated Seymour.—February 20.

BANKS' RED RIVER EXPEDITION moved up the river.—March 12.

Battle of Mansfield or Sabine Cross-roads.—Banks defeated.—April 8.

Battle of Pleasant Hill, La.—Banks victorious.—April 9.

Battle of Ft. Pillow, Tenn.—Captured by Forrest.—April 13.

Plymouth, N. C., surrendered to Confederates under Hoke.—April 20.

Bermuda Hundred seized and entrenched by Butler.—May 6.

BATTLES OF THE WILDERNESS.—Between Grant and Lee.—30,000 men lost.—May 5-7.

SHERMAN'S GEORGIA CAMPAIGN, with 110,000 men, began from Chattanooga, Tenn.—May 7.

BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, Va.—20,000 men lost.—May 10.

BATTLE OF RESACA, Ga.—Sherman defeated Johnston.—May 13-15.

Battle of Newmarket, Va.—Sigel defeated.—May 15.

BATTLES OF NORTH ANNA, Va.—Federals victorious.—May 23-27.

Montana Territory formed.—(See Map VIII.)—May 26.

Battle of Dallas, Ga.—Sherman victorious.—May 25-28.

Battle of Totopotomoy Creek, Va.—May 30.

BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR, Va.—Grant repulsed by Lee.—June 1-3.

BATTLE OF PETERSBURG, Va.—Grant repulsed.—10,000 men lost.—June 16-18.

Siege of Petersburg, Va., by Grant began.—June 18.

*THE ALABAMA sunk by the Kearsarge off Cherbourg, France.—June 19.

Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.—Sherman repulsed.—June 27.

INVASION OF MARYLAND by Early.—Washington, D. C., threatened.—July 9-14.

Battle of Monocacy, Md.—Early defeated by Wallace.—July 9.

BATTLES AT ATLANTA, Ga.—Sherman victorious.—McPherson and Walker killed.—July 22-28.

Chambersburg, Pa., attacked and burned by McCauley.—July 30.

BATTLE OF PETERSBURG.—Explosion of mine.—Federal repulse.—July 30.

BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY, Ala.—Farragut victorious.—August 5.

Weldon Railroad, running south from Richmond, seized by Federals.—August 18.

Battle of Ream's Station, Va.—Weldon Railroad.—Hancock repulsed.—August 25.

Battle of Jonesboro', Ga.—Sherman victorious.—August 31 and September 1.

ATLANTA, Ga., occupied by Sherman.—September 2.

Battle of Winchester, Va.—Sheridan victorious.—September 19.

Battle of Fisher's Hill, Va.—Sheridan victorious.—September 22.

Nevada admitted into the Union.—(See Map VIII.)—October 31.

BATTLE OF FRANKLIN, Tenn.—Schofield victorious.—November 30.

Ft. McAllister, Ga., captured by Hazen.—December 13.

Battle of Nashville, Tenn.—Thomas victorious.—December 15-18.

SAVANNAH, Ga., occupied by Sherman's army.—December 22.

1865 Ft. FISHER, N. C., captured by Porter and Terry.—January 15.

SHERMAN'S MARCH northward from Savannah, Ga.—February 1.

COLUMBIA, S. C., surrendered to Federals.—Sherman's march.—February 17.

Charleston, S. C., occupied by Federals.—Sherman's march.—February 18.

Wilmington, N. C., captured by Schofield.—February 22.

*Lincoln began second presidential term.—March 4.

Battle of Averysboro', N. C.—Slocum victorious.—March 16.

Battle of Bentonville, N. C.—Slocum victorious.—March 19.

Armies of Sherman, Terry and Schofield united at Goldsboro', N. C.—March 23.

BATTLE OF FT. STEADMAN, at Petersburg, Va.—Indecisive.—March 25.

Battle of Dinwiddie Court-house, Va.—Sheridan victorious.—March 31.

BATTLE OF FIVE FORKS, Va.—Sheridan victorious.—April 1.

BATTLE OF PETERSBURG, Va.—Grant carried outer lines.—April 1-2.

Battle of Selma, Ala.—Wilson captured the city.—April 2.

PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND occupied by Grant.—April 3.

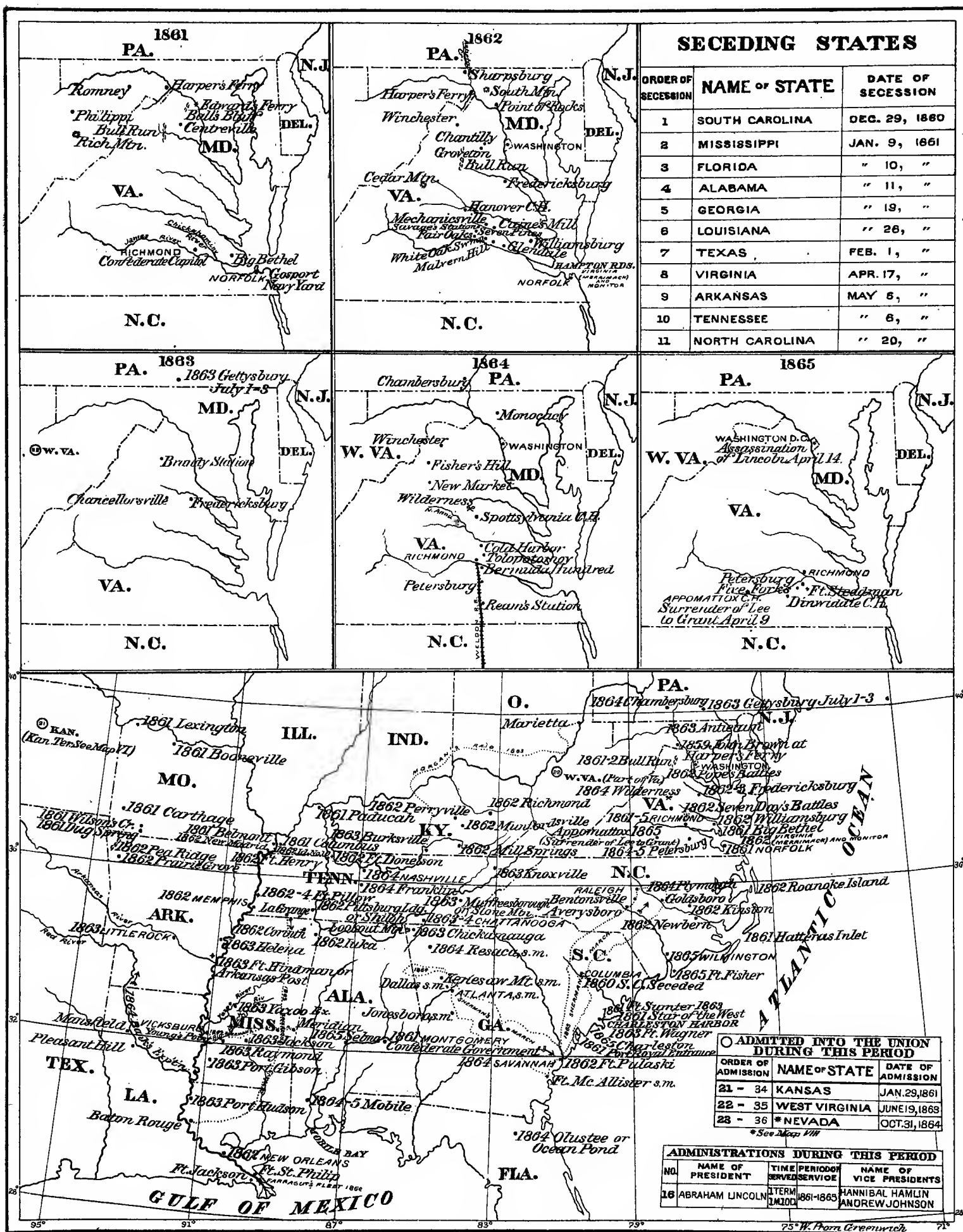
LEE SURRENDERED TO GRANT at Appomattox Court-house, Va.—April 9.

Mobile, Ala., occupied by Canby.—April 12.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN assassinated at Washington, D. C.—April 14.

*ANDREW JOHNSON inaugurated President.—April 15.

Johnson—1865.



PERIOD VIII. 1865 to 1881. 16 YEARS.

PEACE.

- 1865 *THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT to the Constitution declared in force.—December 18.
- 1866 *Fenian raids into Canada.
TENNESSEE reconstructed by act of July 24.
CIVIL WAR proclaimed at an end.—August 20.
- 1867 Nebraska admitted into the Union.—March 1.
*RECONSTRUCTION ACT passed over President's veto.—March 2.
*TENURE OF OFFICE ACT passed over President's veto.—March 2.
Downfall of Maximilian in Mexico. (Shot at Queretero).—June 19.
ALASKA purchased of Russia.—June 20.
DOMINION OF CANADA established.—July 1.
- 1868 *Secretary Stanton declared removed from office by President Johnson.—February 21.
*Johnson's impeachment trial began.—March 30.
*Johnson acquitted by a vote of 35 to 19, not two-thirds.—May 26.
Arkansas reconstructed.—June 22.
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and North Carolina reconstructed.—June 25.
Wyoming Territory formed.—July 25.
*FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT to the Constitution declared in force.—July 28.
*General amnesty proclaimed by President Johnson.—December 25.
- 1869 *ULYSSES S. GRANT inaugurated President.—March 4.
PACIFIC RAILROAD (Union and Central) completed.—May 10.
(Length, 1,910 miles; cost, \$252,000,000.)
WOMAN SUFFRAGE in Wyoming.—December 6.
- 1870 Virginia reconstructed.—January 27.
Mississippi reconstructed.—February 3.
*Fenian raids into Canada resumed.
Texas reconstructed.—March 30.
*FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT to the Constitution declared in force.—March 30.
*War between France and Germany began July 19; ended May 10, 1871.
(Sales of arms difficulties in the United States resulted from this war.)
- 1871 National Park established in Yellowstone Valley.—February 28.
*LEGAL-TENDER LAWS declared constitutional by the Supreme Court.—May 1.
*Destructive forest fires in Michigan, Wisconsin, etc.
Fire at Chicago, Ill.—Estimated loss, \$300,000,000.—October 10-12.
*TREATY OF WASHINGTON, providing for arbitration on the Alabama claims, etc., agreed upon by Joint High Commission.—December 15.
*CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.—Commission established by act of March 3, promulgated report December 19.

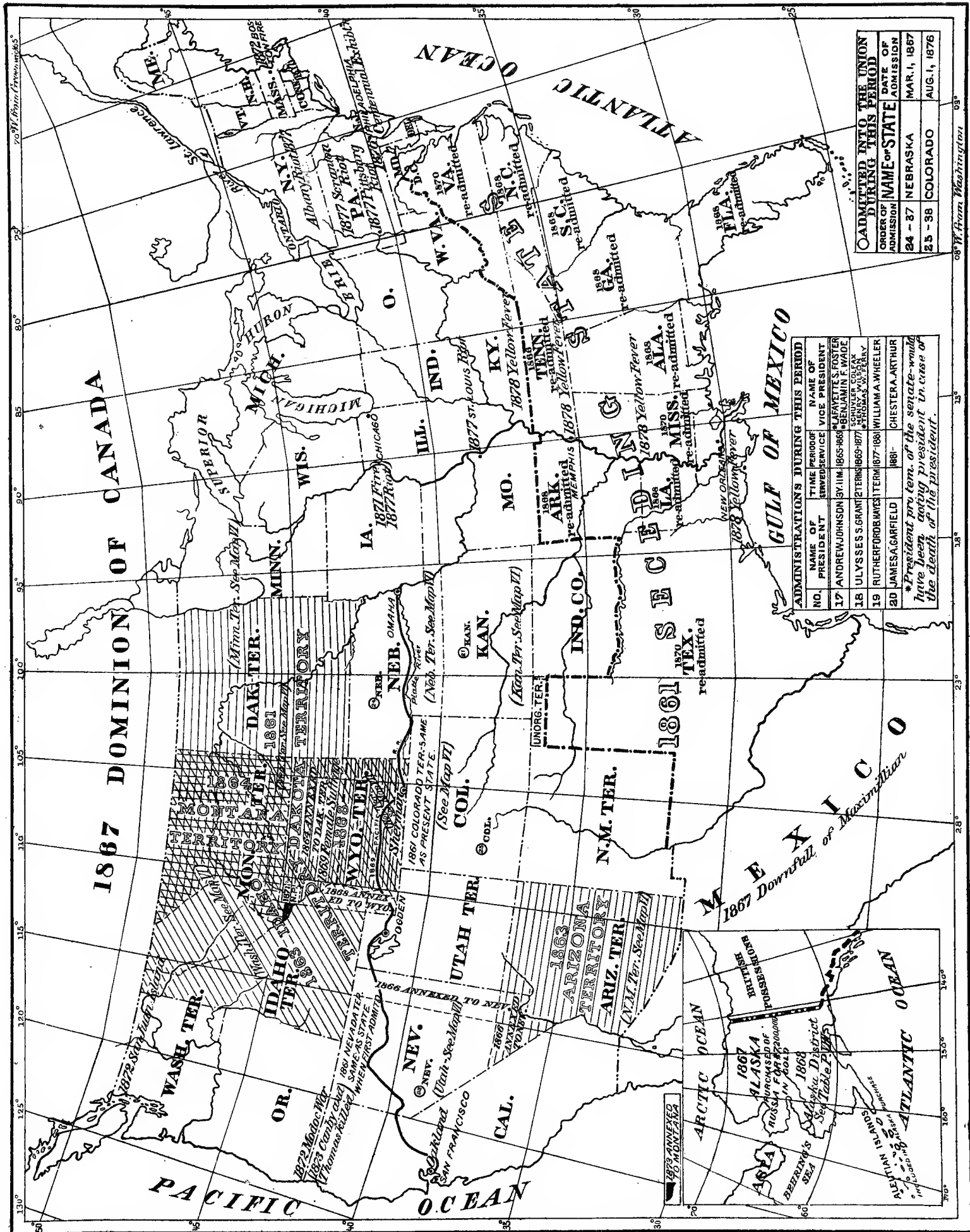
Victoria—Continued.
Johnson—Continued.

1839—Grant, 2 terms.

- 1872 *NATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION established.—February 8.
*GENEVA AWARD.—\$15,500,000 awarded to the United States by the arbitrators on the Alabama claims, etc.—September 14.
SAN JUAN boundary dispute decided in favor of the United States.—San Juan Island to the United States.—October 21.
Fire at Boston, Mass.—Estimated loss, \$100,000,000.—November 9-10.
Modoc war in California began.—November 29.
- 1873 *Credit Mobilier.—Committee appointed December 2, 1872, to investigate frauds in the construction of the Pacific Railroad reported.—February 24.
**"Salary Grab" act passed.—March 3.
*Grant began second presidential term.—March 4.
- 1875 *Act providing for specie payments on January 1, 1879, approved.—January 14.
*DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON, at Washington, D. C.—November 22.
THOMAS W. FERRY President *pro tempore* of the Senate.
- 1876 CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION opened at Philadelphia May 10; closed November 10.
Colorado admitted into the Union.—August 1.
*Presidential election.—November 7.
(Contest between the Republican and Democratic parties as to its validity.)
- 1877 *ELECTORAL COMMISSION provided for by act of January 29.
*HAYES and WHEELER declared elected by Congress.—March 2.
*RUTHERFORD B. HAYES inaugurated President.—March 5.
*President Hayes' civil service order issued.—June 22.
*War between Russia and Turkey began.—Ended 1878.
Railroad riots at Pittsburg, Albany, Chicago, St. Louis, etc.—July 22-24.
- 1878 Yellow fever in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, etc.
*Silver dollar made legal tender over President's veto.—February 28.
- 1879 *RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—Act of January 14, 1875.—January 1.
- 1880 *INCREASING IMMIGRATION.—456,000 immigrants arrived during year ending December 31.
*Population of the United States over 50,000,000.—Tenth Census.
- 1881 *JAMES A. GARFIELD inaugurated President.—March 4.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD shot at Washington, D. C.—July 2.
*Michigan forest fires.—September 3-7.
*DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD at Long Branch, N. J.—September 19.
*CHESTER A. ARTHUR inaugurated President, at New York City.—September 19.
*560,000 immigrants arrived in the United States during the nine months ending September 30.

1877—Hayes.

1881—Garfield—Arthur.



ADMITTED INTO THE UNION DURING THIS PERIOD		
ORDER OF ADMISSION	NAME OF STATE	DATE OF ADMISSION
24 - 37	NEBRASKA	MAR. 1, 1867
25 - 38	COLORADO	AUG. 1, 1876

ADMINISTRATIONS DURING THIS PERIOD		
NO.	NAME OF PRESIDENT	TIME PERIOD
17	ANDREW JOHNSON	1865-1869
18	ULYSSES S. GRANT	1869-1877
19	RUTHERFORD B. HAYES	1877-1881
20	JAMES A. GARFIELD	1881-1881
21	CHESTER A. ARTHUR	1881-1881

*President pro tem. of the senate - would have been acting president in case of the death of the president.

EXISTENT AND OBSOLETE DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.*

Order	NAME OF DIVISION.	Year of Admission	FORMED FROM.	Consisted of Present Divisions		ADDITIONS.		SUBTRACTIONS.		Obscure.
				Yr.	Territory.	Yr.	Territory.	Yr.	Territory.	
12	Delaware.	1776	Original Territory	Del.	1792 N. Y. Cession.					
13	Pennsylvania.	1776	Original Territory	(a) Pa.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
13	New Jersey.	1776	Original Territory	N. J.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
13	Georgia.	1776	Original Territory	(c)	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
13	Connecticut.	1776	Original Territory	(c)	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
13	Massachusetts.	1776	Original Territory	(c)	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
13	Maryland.	1776	Original Territory	Md., D. C.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
13	South Carolina.	1776	Original Territory	(c)	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
13	New Hampshire.	1776	Original Territory	N. H.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
13	Virginia.	1776	Original Territory	(c)	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
13	New York.	1776	Original Territory	(c)	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
13	North Carolina.	1776	Original Territory	(c)	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
13	Rhode Island.	1776	Original Territory	R. I., Mass.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
14	Territory Northwest of the River Ohio.	1790	Original Territory	Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Minn.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
15	(e) Territory South of the River Ohio.	1790	Original Territory	Ky., Tenn., Ga., Ala., Miss.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
16	District of Columbia.	1790	Original Territory	Md., Va.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
17	Vermont.	1791	Original Territory	N. Y.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
18	Kentucky.	1792	Original Territory	Ky.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
19	Tennessee.	1796	Original Territory	Tenn.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
20	(f) Mississippi Territory.	1798	Original Territory	Ala., Miss.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
21	(g) Indiana Territory	1800	Original Territory	Ind., Ill., Wis., Minn., Mich.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
22	Ohio.	1802	Original Territory	O.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
23	Orleans Territory	1804	Original Territory	La., Miss., Ala.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
24	(g) District of Louisiana.	1804	Original Territory	Ark., Mo., Ia., Neb., Or., Dak., Ind., Co., Mon., Idaho, Wash., Minn., Kan., Colo., Wyo. (See Dist. of La.)	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
25	Louisiana Territory.	1805	Original Territory	Ind., Ill., Wis., Minn., Mich., Ark., Mo., Ia., Neb., Or., Dak., Ind., Co., Mon., Idaho, Wash., Minn., Kan., Colo., Wyo. (See Dist. of La.)	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
26	Michigan Territory.	1805	Original Territory	Mich., Ind., O.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
27	Illinois Territory.	1809	Original Territory	Ill., Wis., Minn., Mich.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
28	Louisiana.	1812	Original Territory	La.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
29	Missouri Territory.	1812	Original Territory	Mo., Ark., Ind., O.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
30	Indiana.	1816	Original Territory	Ind.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
31	Alabama Territory.	1817	Original Territory	Ala.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
32	Mississippi.	1817	Original Territory	Miss.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
33	Illinois.	1818	Original Territory	Ill.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
34	(b) Arkansas Territory	1819	Original Territory	Ark.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
35	Alabama.	1819	Original Territory	Ala.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
36	Maine.	1820	Original Territory	Me.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
37	Missouri.	1820	Original Territory	Mo.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
38	(1) Florida Territory.	1822	Original Territory	Fla.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
39	Indian Country.	1824	Original Territory	Ind.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
40	Arkansas.	1836	Original Territory	Ark.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
41	Wisconsin Territory.	1836	Original Territory	Wis., Ia., Minn., Mich.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
42	Michigan.	1837	Original Territory	Mich.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
43	Iowa Territory.	1838	Original Territory	Ia.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
44	Florida.	1845	Original Territory	Fla.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
45	Iowa.	1845	Original Territory	Ia.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
46	Texas.	1845	Original Territory	Tex.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
47	Wisconsin.	1848	Original Territory	Wis.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					
48	Oregon Territory.	1848	Original Territory	Or., Wash., Idaho, Mon., Wyo.	1802 Ter. S. Riv. O.					

*This Table has a direct relation to the formation of territorial divisions and the formations and changes indicated by the parallel lines on the maps; also to the chronological tables. The dates will serve as an index.

